

trated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1924.

**Management of Diabetes: Treatment by Dietary Regulation and the Use of Insulin.** A manual for physicians and nurses based on the course of instruction given at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. By George A. Harrop, Jr., M. D., Associate in Medicine College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Introduction by Walter W. Palmer, M. D., Bard Professor of Medicine College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Medical Director Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1924.

**Cosmetic Surgery: The Correction of Featural Imperfections.** By Charles Conrad Miller, M. D. With 140 illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1924.

**Cancer of the Breast,** with study of 250 cases in private practice. By L. Duncan Bulkley, M. D., Senior Physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, etc. With 40 illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1924.

**Handbook of Modern Treatment and Medical Formulary.** A condensed and comprehensive manual of practical formulas and general remedial measures. Compiled by W. B. Campbell, M. D., formerly Resident Physician at Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia. Seventh Edition revised and enlarged, by John C. Rommel, M. D., and C. E. Hoffman, Ph. D. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1924.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Practice of Preventive Medicine.** By J. C. Fitzgerald. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1922.

The author states in his preface that the object of the volume is to outline some of the work of the physician who is to function on the preventive, as well as the curative side of medicine, and that the volume may be found useful by medical practitioners, students of medicine or public health nurses.

The volume will probably find a wider use. It should find a place in the libraries of those interested in construction problems, where matters of public health are likely to be considered.

The first chapter, "Aims and Problems of Preventive Medicine," is of interest to physicians whether for or against state medicine. Following the introduction, each communicable disease or group of related diseases are taken up under a separate chapter. At the end of each chapter there are references to standard texts or the principle articles on the subject. The chapters are clearly subdivided under a number of headings such as Etiology, Incidence, Modes of Transmission and Control. The book covers the subject in about 800 pages, including charts and illustrations, and the character of the language and comparative brevity make the subject readable to those not specially trained in medicine.

E. V. K.

**Rhus Dermatitis.** From rhus toxicodendron, radicans and diversiloba: its pathology and chemotherapy. By James B. McNair. 298 pp. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1923.

The author in his preface states that his object is to try to "isolate the principal skin irritant" of the rhus plant in the hope that a knowledge of its characteristic properties might serve as a basis for such treatment. He gives an interesting account from an historical, botanical and chemical standpoint which is

well worth reviewing. He describes his researches which resulted in the isolation of what he considers the principal skin irritant principle of rhus diversiloba. This he calls lobinol. On the basis of studies of the pathological reactions of the skin and the chemical properties of lobinol, the author has suggested rational external treatment of rhus dermatitis. Natural and acquired immunity to poison oak and the pioneer work of Strickler and Schamberg, in attempts to artificially stimulate this process, are discussed briefly. The work represents a valuable contribution to the subject, and should find a place in the library of every progressive specialist in cutaneous medicine.

ALDERSON.

**Text-book of Human Physiology.** By Albert P. Brubaker. 7th ed. 835 pp. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1922.

A book which has gone through seven editions must have many points in its favor, and must have reached a certain degree of excellence, if only through the process of attrition or of trial and error. About the only chapter in the book which the reviewer feels like criticizing is the one on physiologic apparatus which, on account of the retention of many old drawings, is far from up to date. In order to be of real use, it should picture the type of apparatus which is being used now.

W. C. A.

**Manual of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.** By Cornelius G. Coakley. 664 pages. Illustrated. 6th edition. New York and Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1922.

In this book, the author has compiled an excellent, compact manual dealing with the diseases and treatment of nose and throat conditions.

It is particularly adapted to the needs of the student because it treats the subject in simple, readable language and is not crammed full of superfluous anatomy, physiology and theory.

Great stress is laid on the proper method of examination, technic being given in every detail.

Each disease is described and treatment given in a very brief and concise manner, thus making the work valuable to the rhinolaryngologist as well as to the medical student and general practitioner.

R. E. A.

**Hygiene and Public Health.** By Louis C. Parkes and Henry R. Kenwood. 7th edition. 783 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1923.

This book on hygiene and public health presents the subjects in a most full and comprehensive manner. It is a most valuable book and should occupy a place in every medical man's library, especially health officers' and others interested in this subject.

It would be an excellent book for the library of every high school, for it contains a world of sound information especially on sanitation and communicable diseases, their epidemiology, causes and prevention, and many other kindred subjects.

H. R. O.

**What Re-write Editors Sometimes Produce—** We wonder if the New York Medical Association members would recognize their reports about underwear after they have been man-handled a number of times and have traveled some 3000 miles. They are quoted here as saying:

"The doctors do not suggest long, angle-length undies, nor do they necessarily mean 'heavies'; they insist that the way to acquire and keep slender ankles is to give the body itself plenty of protection so that the blood that goes through the legs will be warm and flow freely. They declare that thick ankles are due to swelling caused by pumping thick, congested blood through veins that have been contracted by cold."